SUPERFLU'ITY. *n. s.* [*superfluité*, Fr. from *superfluous.*] More than enough; plenty beyond use or neceſſity.

Having this way eaſed the church, as they thought, of *ſuperfluity*, they went on till they had plucked up even thoſe things which alſo had taken a great deal deeper root. *Hooker.*

They are as ſick that ſurfeit with too much, as they that ſtarve with nothing; therefore it is no mean happineſs to be ſeated in the mean: *ſuperfluity* comes ſooner by white hairs, but competency lives longer. *Shakeſpeare.*

A quiet mediocrity is ſtill to be preferred before a troubled *ſuperfluity.* *Suckling.*

Like the ſun, let bounty ſpread her ray,
And ſhine that *ſuperfluity* away. *Pope.*

SUPE'RFLUOUS. *adj.* [*ſuper* and *fluo*, Lat. *ſuperflu*, Fr.] Exuberant; more than enough; unneceſſary; offenſive by being more than ſufficient.

I think it *ſuperfluous* to uſe any words of a ſubject ſo praiſed in itſelf as it needs no praiſes. *Sidney.*

When a thing ceaſeth to be available unto the end which gave it being, the continuance of it muſt then appear *ſuperfluous.* *Hooker.*

Our *ſuperfluous* lacqueys and our peaſants,
Who in unneceſſary action ſwarm
About our ſquares of battle. *Shakeſpeare's Henry V.*

A proper title of a peace, and purchas'd
At a *ſuperfluous* rate. *Shakeſpeare.*

As touching the miniſtring to the ſaints, it is *ſuperfluous* to write. 2 *Cor.* ix. 1.

Horace will our *ſuperfluous* branches prune,
Give us new rules, and ſet our harp in tune. *Roſcommon.*

If ye know,
Why aſk ye, and *ſuperfluous* begin
Your meſſage, like to end as much in vain? *Milton.*

SUPE'RFLUOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſuperfluous.*] The ſtate of being ſuperfluous.

SU'PERFLUX *n. ſ.* [*ſuper* and *fluxus*, Latin.] That which is more than is wanted.

Take phyſick, pomp;
Expoſe thyſelf to feel what wretches feel,
That thou may'ſt ſhake the *ſuperflux* to them. *Shakeſpeare.*

SUPERHU'MAN. *adj.* [*ſuper* and *humanus*, Latin.] Above the nature or power of man.

SUPERIMPREGNA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*ſuper* and *impregnation.*] Superconception; ſuperfetation.

SUPERINCU'MBENT. *n. ſ.* [*ſuper* and *incumbens*, Latin.] Lying on the top of ſomething elſe.

It is ſometimes ſo extremely violent, that it forces the *ſuperincumbent* ſtrata; breaks them all throughout, and thereby perfectly undermines and ruins their foundations. *Woodward.*

To SUPERINDU'CE. *v. a.* [*ſuper* and *induco*, Latin.]

1. To bring in as an addition to ſomething elſe.

Relation is not contained in the real exiſtence of things, but ſomething extraneous and *ſuperinduced.* *Locke.*

In children, ſavages, and ill-natured people, learning not having caſt their native thoughts into new moulds, nor by *ſuperinducing* foreign doctrines, confounded thoſe fair characters nature had written, their innate notions might lie open. *Locke.*

2. To bring on as a thing not originally belonging to that on which it is brought.

To *ſuperinduce* any virtue upon a perſon, take the living creature in which that virtue is moſt eminent. *Bacon.*

Cuſtom and corruption *ſuperinduce* upon us a kind of neceſſity of going on as we began. *L'Eſtrange.*

Father is a notion *ſuperinduced* to the ſubſtance or man, and refers only to an act of that thing called man, whereby he contributed to the generation of one of his own kind, let man be what it will. *Locke.*

Long cuſtom of ſinning *ſuperinduces* upon the ſoul new and abſurd deſires, like the diſtemper of the ſoul, feeding only upon filth and corruption. *South's Sermons.*

SUPERINDU'CTION. *n. ſ.* [from *ſuper* and *induce.*] The act of ſuperinducing.

A good inclination is but the firſt rude draught of virtue; the *ſuperinduction* of ill habits quickly deface it. *South.*

SUPERINJE'CTION. *n. ſ.* [*ſuper* and *injection.*] An injection ſucceeding upon another. *Diet.*

SUPERINSTITU'TION. *n. ſ.* [*ſuper* and *inſtitution.*] [In law.] One inſtitution upon another; as if A be inſtituted and admitted to a benefice upon a title, and B be inſtituted and admitted by the preſentation of another. *Bailey.*

To SUPERINTE'ND. *v. a.* [*ſuper* and *intend.*] To overſee; to overlook; to take care of others with authority.

The king will appoint a council who may *ſuperintend* the works of this nature, and regulate what concerns the colonies. *Bacon's Advice to Villiers.*

This argues deſign, and a *ſuperintending* wiſdom, power and providence in this ſpecial buſineſs of food. *Derham.*

Angels, good or bad, muſt be furniſhed with prodigious knowledge, to overſee Perſia and Grecia of old; or if any ſuch *ſuperintend* the affairs of Great Britain now. *Watts.*

SUPERINTE'NDENCE. } *n. ſ.* [from *ſuper* and *intend.*] Super-
SUPERINTE'NDENCY. } riour care; the act of overſeeing with authority.

Such an univerſal *ſuperintendency* has the eye and hand of providence over all, even the moſt minute and inconſiderable things. *South's Sermons.*

The divine providence, which hath a viſible reſpect to the being of every man, is yet more obſervable in its *ſuperintendency* over ſocieties. *Grew.*

An admirable indication of the divine *ſuperintendence* and management. *Derham.*

SUPERINTE'NDENT. *n. ſ.* [*ſuperintendant*, Fr. from *ſuperintend.*] One who overlooks others authoritatively.

Next to Brama, one Deuendre is the *ſuperintendent* deity, who hath many more under him. *Stillingfleet.*

The world pays a natural veneration to men of virtue, and rejoice to ſee themſelves conducted by thoſe who act under the care of a ſupreme being, and who think themſelves accountable to the great Judge and *Superintendent* of human affairs. *Addiſon.*

SUPERIO'RITY. *n. ſ.* [from *ſuperiour.*] Pre-eminence; the quality of being greater or higher than another in any reſpect.

Bellarmine makes the formal act of adoration to be ſubjection to a ſuperiour; but he makes the mere apprehenſion of excellency to include the formal reaſon of it; whereas mere excellency without *ſuperiority* doth not require any ſubjection but only eſtimation. *Stillingfleet.*

The perſon who adviſes, does in that particular exerciſe a *ſuperiority* over us, thinking us defective in our conduct or underſtanding. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

SUPERIOUR. *adj.* [*ſuperieur*, Fr. *ſuperior*, Latin.]

1. Higher; greater in dignity or excellence; preferable or preferred to another.

In commending another you do yourſelf right; for he that you commend is either *ſuperiour* to you in that you commend, or inferiour; if he be inferiour, if he be to be commended, you much more: if he be *ſuperiour*, if he be not to be commended, you much leſs glorious. *Bacon.*

Although *ſuperior* to the people, yet not *ſuperior* to their own voluntary engagements once paſſed from them. *Taylor.*

Heaven takes part with the oppreſſed, and tyrants are upon their behaviour to a *ſuperior* power. *L'Eſtrange.*

Supers or beings above us, who enjoy perfect happineſs, are more ſteadily determined in their choice of good than we, and yet they are not leſs happy or leſs free than we are. *Locke.*

He laughs at men of far *ſuperiour* underſtandings to his, for not being as well dreſſed as himſelf. *Swift.*

2. Upper; higher locally.

By the refraction of the ſecond priſm, the breadth of the image was not encreaſed, but its *ſuperiour* part, which in the firſt priſm ſuffered the greater refraction, and appeared violet and blue, did again in the ſecond priſm ſuffer a greater refraction than its inferiour part which appeared red and yellow. *Newton's Opticks.*

3. Free from emotion or concern; unconquered.

From amidſt them forth he paſs'd,
Long way through hoſtile ſcorn; which he ſuſtain'd
Superior, nor of violence fear'd ought. *Milton.*

Here paſſion firſt I felt,
Commotion ſtrange! in all enjoyments elſe
Superior and unmov'd. *Milton.*

There is not in earth a ſpectacle more worthy than a great man *ſuperiour* to his ſufferings. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

SUPE'RIOUR. *n. ſ.* One more excellent or dignified than another.

Thoſe under the great officers of ſtate, have more frequent opportunities for the exerciſe of benevolence than their *ſuperiours.* *Addiſon's Spectator.*

SUPERLA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*ſuperlatio*, Latin.] Exaltation of any thing beyond truth or propriety.

There are words that as much raiſe a ſtyle as others can depreſs it; *ſuperlation* and overmuchneſs amplifies: it may be above faith, but not above a mean. *Ben. Johnſon.*

SUPE'RLATIVE. *adj.* [*ſuperlatif*, Fr. *ſuperlativus*, Latin.]

1. Having or expreſſing the higheſt degree.

It is an uſual way to give the *ſuperlative* unto things of eminence; and when a thing is very great, preſently to define it to be the greateſt of all. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Some have a violent and turgid manner of talking and thinking; they are always in extremes, and pronounce concerning every thing in the *ſuperlative.* *Watts.*

2. Riſing to the higheſt degree.

The high court of parliament in England is *ſuperlative.* *Bacon's Advice to Villiers.*

Martyrdoms I reckon amongſt miracles; becauſe they ſeem to exceed the ſtrength of human nature; and I may do the like of *ſuperlative* and admirable holineſs. *Bacon.*

The generality of its reception is with many the perſuading argument of its *ſuperlative* deſert; and common judges meaſure excellency by numbers. *Glanville.*

Ingratitude and compaſſion never cohabit in the ſame breaſt; which ſhews the *ſuperlative* malignity of this vice, and the baſeneſs of the mind in which it dwells. *South's Sermons.*

SUPE'RLATIVELY. *adv.* [from *ſuperlative.*]

1. In a manner of ſpeech expreſſing the higheſt degree.

I ſhall not ſpeak *ſuperlatively* of them; but that I may truly ſay, they are ſecond to none in the Chriſtian world. *Bacon.*

2. In the higheſt degree.

Tiberius was bad enough in his youth; but *ſuperlatively* and monſtrouſly ſo in his old age. *South's Sermons.*

The Supreme Being is a ſpirit moſt excellently glorious, *ſuperlatively* powerful, wiſe and good, Creator of all things. *Bent.*

SUPE'RLATIVENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſuperlative.*] The ſtate of being in the higheſt degree.

SUPERLU'NAR *adj.* [*ſuper* and *luna.*] Not ſublunary; placed above the moon; not of this world.

The mind, in metaphyſicks, at a loſs,
May wander in a wilderneſs of moſs;
The head that turns at *ſuperlunar* things,
Pois'd with a tail, may ſteer on Wilkins' wings. *Dunciad.*

SUPE'RNAL. *adj.* [*ſupernus*, Latin.]

1. Having an higher poſition; locally above us.

By heaven and earth was meant the ſolid matter and ſubſtance, as well of all the heavens and orbs *ſupernal*, as of the globe of the earth and waters which covered it *Raleigh.*

2. Relating to things above; placed above; celeſtial; heavenly.

That *ſupernal* Judge that ſtirs good thoughts
In any breaſt of ſtrong authority,
To look into the bolts and ſtains of right, *Shakeſpeare.*

He with frequent intercourſe
Thither will ſend his winged meſſengers,
On errands of *ſupernal* grace. *Milton.*

Both glorying to have ſcap'd the Stygian flood,
As gods, and by their own recover'd ſtrength,
Not by the ſuff'rance of *ſupernal* pow'r. *Milton.*

SUPERNA'TANT. *adj.* [*ſupernatans*, Latin.] Swimming above.

Whilſt the ſubſtance continued fluid, I could ſhake it with the *ſupernatant* menſtruum, without making between them any true union. *Boyle.*

SUPERNATA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *ſupernato*, Latin.] The act of ſwimming on the top of any thing.

Touching the *ſupernatation* of bodies, take of aquaſortis two ounces, of quickſilver two drams, the diſſolution will not bear a flint as big as a nutmeg. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſtory.*

Bodies are differenced by *ſupernatation*, as floating on water; for chryſtal will ſink in water, as carrying in its own bulk a greater ponderoſity than the ſpace of any water it doth occupy; and will therefore only ſwim in molten metal and quickſilver. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

SUPERNA'TURAL. *adj.* [*ſuper* and *natural.*] Being above the powers of nature.

There reſteth either no way unto ſalvation, or if any, then ſurely a way which is *ſupernatural*, a way which could never have entered into the heart of a man, as much as once to conceive or imagine, if God himſelf had not revealed it extraordinarily; for which cauſe we term it the myſtery or ſecret way of ſalvation. *Hooker.*

When *ſupernatural* duties are neceſſarily exacted, natural are not rejected as needleſs. *Hooker.*

The underſtanding is ſecured by the perfection of its own nature, or by ſome *ſupernatural* aſſiſtance. *Tillotſon.*

What miſts of providence are theſe,
Through which we cannot ſee?
So ſaints by *ſupernatural* power ſet free
Are left at laſt in martyrdom to die. *Dryden.*

SUPERNA'TURALLY. *adv.* [from *ſuper natural.*] In a manner above the courſe or power of nature.

The Son of God came to do every thing in miracle, to love *ſupernaturally*, and to pardon infinitely, and even to lay down the Sovereign while he aſſumed the Saviour. *South's Sermons.*

SUPERNU'MERARY. *adj.* [*ſupernumeraire*, Fr. *ſuper* and *numerus*, Lat.] Being above a ſtated, a neceſſary, an uſual, or a round number.

Implying or expreſſing the higheſt degree.

To my juſt number found! *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

In ſixty three years there may be loſt eighteen days, omitting the intercalation of one day every fourth year, allowed for this quadrant or ſix hours *ſupernumerary.* *Brown.*

The odd or *ſupernumerary* ſix hours are not accounted in the three years after the leap year. *Holder.*

The produce of this tax is adequate to the ſervices for which it is deſigned, and the additional tax is proportioned to the *ſupernumerary* expence this year. *Addiſon's Freeholder.*

Antiochus Eupator began to augment his fleet; but the Roman ſenate ordered his *ſupernumerary* veſſels to be burnt. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

A *ſupernumerary* canon is one who does not receive any of the profits or emoluments of the church, but only lives and ſerves there on a future expectation of ſome prebend. *Ayliffe.*

SU'PERPLANT. *n. ſ.* [*ſuper* and *plant.*] A plant growing upon another plant.

No *ſuperplant* is a formed plant but miſſetoe. *Bacon.*

To SUPERPO'NDERATE. *v. a.* [*ſuper* and *pondero*, Latin.] To weigh over and above. *Diet.*

SUPERPROPO'RTION. *n. ſ.* [*ſuper* and *proportio*, Latin.] Overplus of proportion.

No defect of velocity, which requires as great a *ſuperproportion* in the cauſe, can be overcome in an inſtant. *Digby.*

SUPERPURGA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*ſuperpurgation*, Fr. *ſuper* and *purgation.*] More purgation than enough.

There happening a *ſuperpurgation*, he declined the repeating of that purge. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

SUPERREFLE'XION. *n. ſ.* [*ſuper* and *reflexion.*] Reflexion of an image reflected.

Place one glaſs before and another behind, you ſhall ſee the glaſs behind with the image within the glaſs before, and again the glaſs before in that, and divers ſuch *ſuperreflexions*, till the ſpecies ſpeciei at laſt die. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

SUPERSA'LIENCY. *n. ſ.* [*ſuper* and *ſalio*, Latin; this were better written *ſuperſiency.*] The act of leaping upon any thing.

Their coition is by *ſuperſaliency*, like that of horſes. *Brown.*

To SUPERSCRI'BE. *v. a.* [*ſuper* and *ſcribo*, Latin.] To inſcribe upon the top or outſide.

Fabretti and others believe, that by the two fortunes were only meant in general the goddeſs who ſent proſperity or afflictions, and produce in their behalf an ancient monument, *ſuperſcribed.* *Addiſon.*

SUPERSCRI'PTION. *n. ſ.* [*ſuper* and *ſcriptio*, Latin.]

1. The act of ſuperſcribing.

2. That which is written on the top or outſide.

Doth this churliſh *ſuperſcription*
Portend ſome alteration in good will. *Shakeſpeare's H. VI.*

Read me the *ſuperſcription* of theſe letters; I know not which is which. *Shakeſpeare's Timon of Athens.*

Let me love her my fill
No *ſuperſcriptions* of fame,
Of honour or good name,
No thought but to improve
The gentle and quick approaches of my love. *Suckling.*

I learn of my experience, not by talk,
How count'reit a coin they are who friends
Bear in their *ſuperſcription*; in proſperous days
They ſwarm, but in adverſe withdraw their head. *Milton.*

It is enough her ſtone
May honour'd be with *ſuperſcription*
Of the ſole lady, who had pow'r to move
The great Northumberland. *Waller.*

To SUPERSE'DE. *v. a.* [*ſuper* and *ſedeo*, Latin.] To make void or ineffiacious by ſuperiour power; to ſet aſide.

Paſſion is the drunkenneſs of the mind; and therefore in its preſent workings not controlable by reaſon; for as much as the proper effect of it is, for the time, to *ſuperſede* the workings of reaſon. *South's Sermons.*

In this genuine acceptation of chance, nothing is ſuppoſed that can *ſuperſede* the known laws of natural motion. *Bentley.*

SUPERSE'DEAS. [In law.] Is a writ which lieth in divers and ſundry caſes; in all which it ſignifies a command or requeſt to ſtay or forbear the doing of that which in appearance of law were to be done, were it not for the cauſe whereupon the writ is granted: for example, a man regularly is to have ſurety of peace againſt him of whom he will ſwear that he is afraid; and the juſtice required hereunto cannot deny him: yet if the party be formerly bound to the peace, in chancery or elſewhere, this writ lieth to ſtay the juſtice from doing that, which otherwiſe he might not deny. *Cowel.*

The far diſtance of this county from the court, hath heretofore afforded it a *ſuperſedeas* from takers and purveyours. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

SUPERSE'RVICEABLE. *adj.* [*ſuper* and *ſerviceable.*] Over officious; more than is neceſſary or required.

A glaſs-gazing, *ſuperſerviceable* finical rogue. *Shakeſpeare.*

SUPERSTI'TION. *n. ſ.* [*ſuperſtition*, Fr. *ſuperſtitio*, Latin.]

1. Unneceſſary fear or ſcruples in religion; obſervance of unneceſſary and uncommanded rites or practices; religion without morality.

They the truth
With *ſuperſtitions* and traditions taint. *Milton.*

A rev'rent fear, ſuch *ſuperſtition* reigns
Among the rude, ev'n then poſſeſs'd the ſwains. *Dryden.*

2. Falſe religion; reverence of beings not proper objects of reverence; falſe worſhip.

They had certain queſtions againſt him of their own *ſuperſtition.* *Acts* xxv. 19.

3. Over-nicety; exactneſs too ſcrupulous.

SUPERSTI'TIOUS. *adj.* [*ſuperſtitieux*, Fr. *ſuperſtitioſus*, Latin.] Addicted to ſuperſtition; full of idle fancies or ſcruples with regard to religion.

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